

Hall Bldg. noise critical Now hear this!

Noise pollution in the Hall Building has generally reached the same level as that in an average factory, and could potentially become even worse according to a report submitted to a special *ad hoc* committee investigating the problem.

The report also indicates that, in certain parts of the building, noise levels approach and sometimes even exceed 85 decibels, only 15 short of the point where human beings should begin to use some form of auricular protection.

The document, which was compiled by Bernard Queenan, assistant director of C.I.T., could offer no remedial recommendations for the situation, but it did suggest that the overall "level of ambient noise (in our society) is steadily and insidiously rising."

Based on a series of averages which the report thoughtfully provides (the threshold of hearing is taken as 0, and that of pain as 130), noise levels of the present Sir George magnitude should, by themselves, present no extraordinary and permanent threat to human health. Such unusually loud sounds, however, if continued for any length of time, can and usually do result in a temporary "desensitization" of hearing, a kind of coarsening or dislocation of the auditory sense, which may last from only a few seconds to several hours, and perhaps longer.

It is also possible that continuous bombardment by sounds of an intensity comparable to very heavy street traffic (the area around the television monitor on the seventh floor is at approximately that level) may accelerate the normal deterioration in frequency range which comes about as a function of increasing age.

The psychological implications of the problem are even more serious. It is entirely possible, although there seems to be a lack of experimental evidence regarding humans, that such undue magnitudes of noise may drain nervous energy and contribute to the tensions, anxieties, and general irritability of those exposed to it. This, in turn, naturally affects their ability to think and work normally and thus can further increase personal frustrations.

The decibel level of a normal office, for example, is quoted by the report to be 58. Of those places in the Hall Building normally frequented by students, only two -

the study halls on the fourth floor - were below this level, and in both cases the decibel reading was still above the figure cited for the average residence, including street noises. (Due to the library strike the 10th floor library was not tested but indications are that the reading would not differ substantially from those on the fourth floor.)

Of the other areas in the building which were surveyed during the testing period (11:20 a.m. to 6:35 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 18) not one sector in regular use by any sizable group of people yielded a reading of less than 60. The TV monitors generally made the most noise with magnitudes of 80 and 85 on the 7th floor and 64 on the 4th. Radio Sir George speakers, which are mainly confined to the 6th floor, were metered at 76 and 78 at 5:05 and at 6:35 respectively, while the cafeteria at lunch hour gave two identical readings of 75 in both the service and dining areas.

Other sectors checked were the 11th floor corridor outside 1160, which weighed in with a 62; the information desk with a 64; and the wind funnel lab which, even when in operation, received only an 82, three points shy of TVSG's highest mark. The areas around the escalators were uniformly measured to be within the 65 to 68 range. Meanwhile, a special student meeting called to consider action with regard to the library strike and held in Room 435 polled a 76 even though most of the people had already left by 4:10, when the measurement was taken.

For faculty, however, there remains some chance for a little relative peace and quite. The faculty club dining room polled a lowish 53, while the lounge came through with a sparkling 42. Don't celebrate too soon though - both of them were empty when measured.

The quietest place in the building, by the way, was C.I.T.'s sound studio C, which got a 30. But this only goes to prove that you just can't please anybody. Sound engineers in the department are bemoaning the fact that they should be about 20 decibels further down - a difference between the sound of soft music and that of leaves rustling.

For further reference, it might be interesting to note that 64 is given as the volume



Is the Hall Building really too loud? We went to an expert to find out.

for a noisy office; 100 as the platform noise of a New York subway train; 110 as thunder; and 134 of the sound of a jet-fighter taking off.

The reasons for this high level of noise pollution are myriad according to the report. First, the building itself is constructed around a steel frame which vibrates considerably when subjected to interior or exterior pressures. Also the wide corridors, large classrooms and general lack of partitions in most areas serves admirably to increase the potentiality for sound conduction. There is a great deal of floor-to-floor noise; constantly (intermittently?) running escalators; a heating system; an air conditioning system; various laboratories, kitchens, coffee machines, etc.; a water system; a garage; and a service plant; in addition to a collection of outside noises. The smooth walls, uncarpeted floors, and thinly insulated ceilings tend to reflect rather than to absorb sound while such things as stairwells, escalator and elevator shafts, and ventilation ducts do nothing to localize it.

To a large extent, of course, problems such as these are inherent in any large building adapted for constant use but the one variable which has not yet been taken into account is, as the advertisements and textbooks say, the human element. During the day and throughout most of the evening there are often between five and ten thousand people in the Hall Building, sometimes even more. Most of those not in class tend to congregate in a few select areas - the cafeteria, the sixth floor, the fourth floor or the mezzanine. Naturally,

therefore, noise levels tend to be much higher in these sectors, merely as a result of normal conversation and foot-traffic. Also, in order to be clearly distinguishable, the volume controls on radio and TV monitors must be adjusted to abnormally high levels. This super-volume, however, forces conversationalists to raise their voices in attempts to compete with the monitors. Eventually this, in turn, the report suggests, could result in a further increase in the media volume and thus escalate into a kind of vicious circle of sound.

The report, however, is at a loss to offer recommendations. The best that can be done, its author implies, is that all occupants of the building undergo a rigid self-censorship which may, to a certain extent, reduce the non-structural noise levels.

This situation, by the way, is by no means as serious in any of the other Sir George annexes, including the Norris Building. They are all older buildings, constructed primarily of stone, brick and wood instead of steel, and the relatively thicker walls and smaller room enclosures tend to limit the capacity for conduction to a far greater extent.

No classes election day

For more, see page 3

ISSUES & EVENTS

Vol. 5 No. 7 - Oct. 25, 1973

History of Watergate, page 2
This, that, page 3

Watergate: another rap up

With Watergate back in the news (after Issues & Events predicted that it was a dead issue) we went to a panel of three distinguished members of the Sir George history department — Fred Bode, Frank Chalk, and Steve Scheinberg — for a little, informed, lunch-time chit-chat on the latest developments. The following result was transcribed from tape.

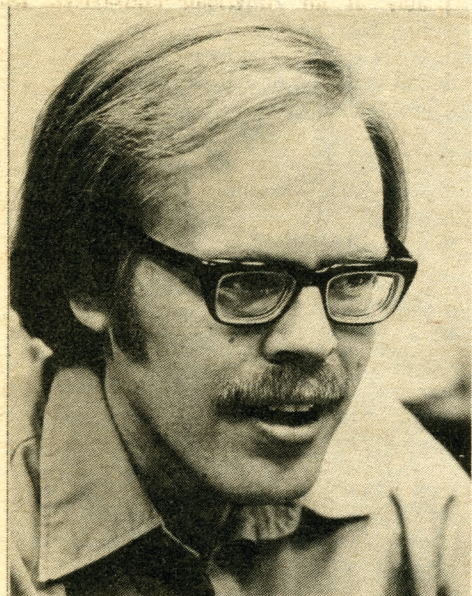
Last week-end President Nixon fired his own special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, and accepted the resignations of his two top Justice Department officials. Is this, in your opinion, an indication of his guilt and, if so, should he be impeached?

Scheinberg: He doesn't have to be guilty of anything to be impeached. He only has to have offended a majority of the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate to quote Gerald Ford (House Republican leader) who argues that when they were trying to impeach William O'Douglas (a former vice-president) that that was all that was necessary. It depends on the pressure on the Congress.

Bode: The constitution specifically states 'high crimes and misdemeanors' but that clause in questions of impeachment can always be interpreted rather loosely.

Scheinberg: Loosely by the prosecutors and strictly by the defendants.

Assuming impeachment, what then?



Bode

Scheinberg: Carl Albert (Speaker of the House of Representatives) is next in line to become President of the United States. But the fascinating thing is, if something happens to Carl Albert, then James Eastland, the president pro tem of the Senate becomes president.

Why fascinating?

Scheinberg: James Eastland is the greatest racist in the United States Senate, in a Senate that prides itself on that quality.

Chalk: He doesn't even have the saving graces of, say a Senator Ervin. He lacks the commitment to civil liberties that Ervin manifested during the Vietnam War. Actually, though, the Congress will have a choice. It could, if it wished, confirm Gerald Ford as vice-president by a majority vote of both houses of Congress. However, that's very unlikely in view of the fact that the Democrats have a majority in both houses and if they refuse to confirm Gerald Ford at the moment because

they plan to impeach President Nixon, they'll have Carl Albert, a Democrat, serving as President of the United States.

What do you think is likely to happen?

Chalk: I think it's too early to gauge what the dominant reaction will be. The firing of Cox will take a little while to sink in; I think people will wait for Nixon's explanation before they form any final opinions.

Bode: But there has been a march in the public opinion polls. NBC commissioned a poll since Cox was fired and Richardson resigned, and it shows a strong turn-about since Nixon's... I guess, high-point, in September and the beginning of October. For the first time the proportion favoring impeachment is greater than the proportion opposed. And even in August, at the height of the Watergate controversy proper, only 23 percent favored impeachment. Now 75 percent of those polled do not have confidence in Nixon's performance as president. So you can see that it's a significant change.

What about Congress though? Tradition-ally it's a much more conservative body.

Scheinberg: Well, someone was saying that Jimmy the Greek quoted the odds at 1000 to 1 against impeachment.

Chalk: The point is that, whether or not the House votes to impeach Nixon will depend largely on the degree to which the Congressmen feel really challenged by the firing of Cox and by the kind of explanation which Nixon designs or formulates to explain it. It's hard for me to imagine an explanation that would eliminate the challenge to Congress, but Nixon's done it before and he might be able to do it again. But the main thing is that, from the point of view of congressional prerogatives, he ought to be impeached.

Bode: I think it's partly that, and also partly the way Congressmen perceive political consequences of impeachment. They, as a body, are a notoriously timid group and very, very unwilling to take any kind of risk that might appear to be politically expedient.

Legally, does Nixon have a leg to stand on?

Scheinberg: He has a lot of legal legs to stand on. First of all, he has the narrow interpretation of impeachment which would mean that they would have to find a criminal act, if he can convince enough senators and members of the House on that. Secondly, he has a good Jeffersonian democratic tradition to stand on in withholding material from the courts and he has a good Madisonian-Jeffersonian tradition to stand on in not complying with the judiciary. After all it was Madison who said at one time that (Chief Supreme Court) Justice Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it.

Any speculation as to why he fired Cox then?

Scheinberg: Can I put it in a different way entirely? The thing that appalls me is that all the celebration of Watergate, and of Nixon and Cox, is a tremendous cop-out for American liberalism. Nixon will die for their sins on the cross and Nixon and Agnew will go down, if they go down... but, at any rate, they are the sinners. The system hasn't sinned; in fact if impeachment does succeed then it will show how wonderful the system is, and every liberal will sing and shout in triumph that the constitutional and social system of the United States has triumphed because it has purged itself of those who have done wrong.

But, getting to the question of what all the furor against Nixon is all about, it's composed partly of the congressional jealousies vis à vis the executive but it's also just such a wonderful opportunity of blaming the faults of America on the corruption of Nixon and of Agnew, personalizing it rather than looking to the social system that it's arising from.

Bode: You're not going to cure the malaise in the U.S. by simply blaming it on Nixon or assuming that the system is only malfunctioning in superficial kinds of ways.

Scheinberg: And I don't see any possibility of anybody bringing that point home to America. The general public is very cynical about this and, I think, what they resent is that Nixon and Agnew have been indiscreet.

Chalk: I think that the Agnew case is perhaps more important in the basic sense that we're talking about — what is wrong with the American political system? The Agnew case illustrates that there is a very narrow constituency which most American politicians go to, and that consists of those who need their favors. In spite of all the talk about representative government etc., American politics is basically financed by



Chalk



Scheinberg

people who need favors. Now this doesn't contradict old liberal theory, it's part of classical liberal theory and it's American evolution. But the reform of that whole system will require a redefinition of the nature of the favors that people are seeking and in order to do that I think that public financing in politics is required.

The American government is widely advertised as a government of checks and balances. Is it possible that the checks have out-checked the balances and that over the course of 200 years things have got out of whack?

Chalk: Yes, the power of the president has grown way beyond what the authors of the constitution intended, partly because some of the authors of the constitution started the ball rolling. Franklin Roosevelt certainly contributed massively to this development in the 20th century and ever since he convinced the American people that he had to go beyond the authority that Congress gave him in order to protect American against the menace of Germany and Japan, Congress has yielded its constitutional responsibility to the White House.

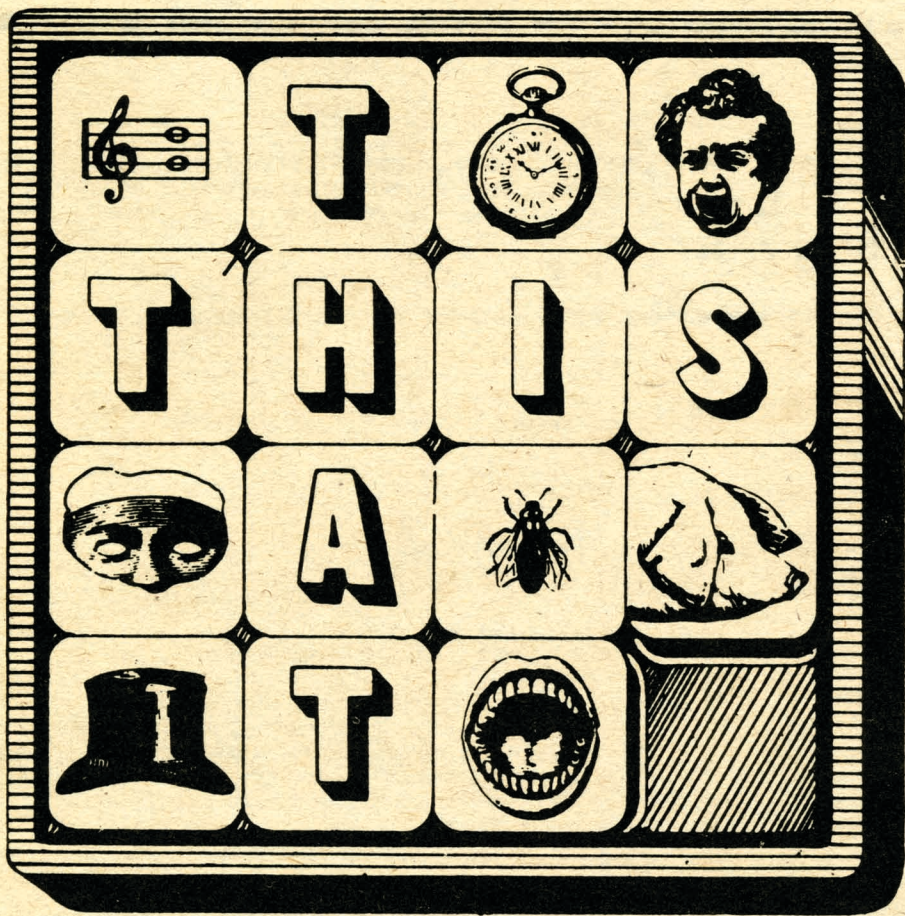
Bode: I wouldn't underestimate the role of individuals in this regard, or the role of major crises like World War II, but I think the change is also, in large part, a reflection in social and economic power.

Chalk: I think that Congress ultimately will be forced to act, due to exigencies of re-election and even corporate pressure, to maintain the credibility of the system. And I really think that that means that they'll act against Nixon. I have felt all along that events were forcing them to do the thing they most wanted to avoid, and this just reinforces that view. I admit that Jimmy the Greek's odds look very impressive, but...

Bode: I don't think he's ever convinced most people that he's not implicated in Watergate. The polls have consistently shown about 60 percent think that he's implicated, but there have still been 60 percent in favor of retaining him as president despite that.

Is Nixon going to survive?

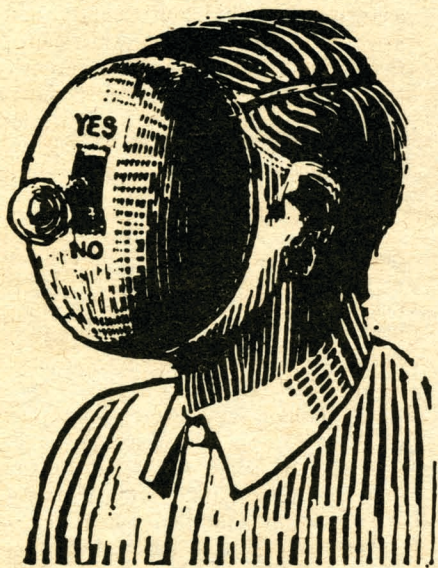
Scheinberg: Well, on the emotional level, everybody likes to see Nixon get it and we rejoice and say 'Isn't it great to see Tricky Dicky getting it at last?' but then, when we come to the level of reason, who cares? The important thing is that if Nixon is impeached, we will get the liberal celebration of the system — which will only bolster the system — it will say that the system will triumph because we are able to cleanse it.



Election holiday

In accordance with the provisions of Article 262 of the Quebec Election Act, no classes will be held at the university on Monday, November 29.

As already stated in the memo from the director of personnel dated October 17, every employee of the university eligible



to vote must have four, free, consecutive hours in order to vote. Voting hours are from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Thus eligible voters whose normal working hours are 9 to 5 may leave at 3 p.m. Eligible voters who commence work after 1 p.m. need not be given time off.

Karma backs down

After headlining such big-name acts as Dave van Ronk, John Hammond, Ellen Mc Ilwaine, Paul Geremia, and Stuart Saturn, Karma Coffee House is settling for something smaller next week.

That's only in terms of size, however. The Crescent Street hang-out is bringing in five foot, three inch Steve Goodman, one of the top attractions at the Mariposa Folk Festival in Toronto last month.

Writer of such tunes as "Would You Like to Learn to Dance" and "Penny Evans" Steve started out in music under the influence of such performers as Josh White and Hank Williams and rapidly, as the saying goes, increased his (professional) stature. After panhandling in New York parks and working for the U.S. Post Office, he got a gig playing second fiddle to Kris Kirstofferson in a Chicago club.

His 'discovery' came in true Horatio Alger fashion when Paul Anka caught his act; liked it; promptly bought him a ticket to New York; and sponsored his first record.

Steve hasn't looked down since.

Honor thy university

Got any honorary degree nominations for 1974? Send them to Rector John O'Brien.

58 more days

Cheers! The university's Christmas-New Year's holiday schedule is out.

From Saturday, December 22 through Wednesday, January 2 the place will be closed — no classes and admin offices close too. All opens up again Thursday, January 3.

Access to university buildings will be according to regular Sunday procedures, except for special arrangements concerning the library (library hours to be announced later).

Appropriate arrangements, it is said, will be made for the Physical Plant & Building Services sector.

Music, music, music

Continuing Education has announced a program of continuous musical treats for the classically-minded.

Admission to all events is free, with tickets available at the Hall Building information desk or 2140 Bishop.

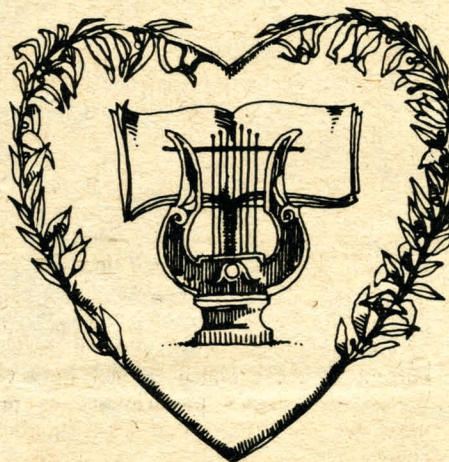
Rainy day fun & games

Newsweek, Oct. 8, 1973 (submitted by Kenneth Saxe)

"Peter Piper, no matter how many pecks of pickled peppers he might have picked, was a pathetically pooped piker compared with North Carolina's achievement in the pickle business," wrote Tar Heel Sen. Jesse Helms in dispatching gift jars of North Carolina pickles to all his Senate colleagues. Reply from Oregon's Bob Packwood: "My persistently picky palate I'm sure will be particularly pleased by the prolonged popping of your proffered pickled presents down my puckered portal during postprandial pleasantries," Sen. William Proxmire: "You and Peter Piper sure did proud by Prox with your pickled peppers. Without ponderous political pontificating, I'll praise them as positively precious, prime, prize, pristine and providential. I pugnaciously pounced on them." Texas's John Tower: "I was pickled tink."

The schedule:

Montreal Symphony Orchestra open rehearsals (D.B. Clarke theatre, 10 a.m. —



1 p.m.): Oct. 27, Nov. 10, Dec. 15 (this one at Notre Dame Cathedral, 2-4:30 p.m.), Jan. 12, Feb. 9, March 2.

Musica Camerata chamber concerts (H-110, 5-6:30 p.m.): Oct. 27, Nov. 17, Dec. 8 & 15, Jan. 5 & 26, Feb. 9, March 9 & 23, April 20, May 11.

Elgar Choir (D.B. Clarke theatre, 7:15-10:15 p.m.): Nov. 5, Feb. 4, April 1.

Awards

This list includes awards with deadlines up to December 1. More information at Guidance Information Centre, H-440.

Graduate

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. Nigeria. Deadline: October 31.
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. Trinidad and Tobago. (Tropical agriculture only.) Deadline: October 31.
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. Jamaica. Deadline: October 31.
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. Hong Kong. Deadline: October 31.
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. United Kingdom. Deadline: October 31.
THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION. The George C. Marshall fellowships. (American citizen only). Deadline: November 1.
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. Malaysia. Deadline: November 9.
THE CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Ogilvie fellowships. Deadline: November 15.
I.O.D.E. Post-graduate scholarships. (For study overseas in a Commonwealth country or for study in Canada. One year of graduate work required). Deadline: November 15.
CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY. Overseas scholarships. (Type

A for recent graduates, offers practical training to complement academic work. Type C for experienced employees desiring advanced specialized training). Deadline: November 30.

THE POPULATION COUNCIL. Fellowships in demography. Deadline: December 1.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Training and study awards, research fellowships. Deadline: December 1.

THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. Residencies and fellowships in law and social sciences. Deadline: December 1.

Faculty

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES. Study fellowships. (Young Ph.D.'s in humanities to study outside their fields, or if not in humanities, to study in the field of humanities, preferably at an American university). Deadline: November 1.

CANADA. DEFENCE RESEARCH BOARD. Grants-in-aid of research. Deadline: November 1.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE. Fellowships for work in Africa. Deadline: November 9.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, PETERHOUSE COLLEGE. Research fellowships. Deadline: November 15.

THE CANADA COUNCIL. Grants for cultural exchanges to Canadian universities and cultural organizations. Deadline: November 15.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Associateships; scholarships; research grants. Deadline: November 15.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Centennial fellowships. Deadline: November 30.

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY. Overseas scholarships. (Type A for recent graduates, offers practical training to complement academic work. Type C for experienced employees desiring advanced specialized training). Deadline: November 30.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Fellowships. (For Ph.D. level; for most, must hold medical degree). Deadline: December 1.

THE CANADA COUNCIL. Cultural exchanges. (Grants to Canadian universities for exchange of scholars between Canada and the U.S.S.R.). Deadline: December 1.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Research grants and awards. Deadline: December 1.

THE CANADA COUNCIL. Exchange of research scholars with France in the social sciences and humanities. (Faculty level; for Canadian university professors who intend to conduct research at the postdoctoral level in a French university or institute. The grants are not for the purpose of obtaining a degree). Deadline: December 1.

THE POPULATION COUNCIL. Fellowships in demography. Deadline: December 1.

SGWU THIS WEEK

Notices must be received by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication. Contact Maryse Perraud at 879-2823, 2145 Mackay St. in the basement.

thursday 25

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Gentleman's Agreement" (Elia Kazan, 1947) with Gregory Peck, Dorothy McGuire, John Garfield and Celeste Holm at 7 p.m.; "Viva Zapata" (Kazan, 1952) with Marlon Brando, Jean Peters and Anthony Quinn at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Big draw time with Ellen McIlwaine at 1476 Crescent through Sunday; \$3 sets at 8:30 and 10:00 p.m.

GALLERIES: 16 graduate students in art education show their stuff through Nov. 13.

friday 26

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "On the Waterfront" (Elia Kazan, 1954) with Marlon Brando and Eva Marie Saint at 7 p.m.; "East of Eden" (Kazan, 1955) with James Dean, Julie Harris, Burl Ives and Jo Van Fleet at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

GEORGIAN SNOOPIES: Ground school at 8 p.m. in H-415.
POETRY READING: British poet-singer-painter Adrian Henri in the Weissman Gallery at 8:30 p.m.; *free*.

PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL: Meeting at 10 a.m. in H-769.

BLACK STUDENTS' UNION: Jamaican historian Richard Hart speaks at 2:30 p.m. in H-520.

SOCCER: Laval vs Sir George at Kent Park, 4 p.m.

SENATE: Meeting at 2 p.m. at Loyola room B204-205, Bryan Bldg.

saturday 27

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Wild River" (Elia Kazan, 1960) with Montgomery Clift and Lee Remick at 7 p.m.; "Splendor in the Grass" (Kazan, 1961) with Nathalie Wood and Warren Beatty at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

CONTINUING EDUCATION: Franz-Paul Decker leads an open rehearsal of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, 10 a.m. to around 1 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke theatre; *free* tickets at Hall Bldg. information desk or 2140 Bishop.

MUSICA CAMERATA: *Free* chamber music concert (Mozart, Hindemith, Otto Joachim and Brahms) in H-110 at 5 p.m.

sunday 28

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "America, America" (Elia Kazan, 1963) with Stathis Giallelis and Frank Wolf at 6 p.m.; "The Arrangement" (Kazan, 1969) with Kirk Douglas and Faye Dunaway at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

SOCCER: Bishop's vs Sir George at Bishop's, 2 p.m.

monday 29

No day or evening class due to the election.

tuesday 30

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "A nous la Liberté" (René Clair, 1931) at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; 75¢.
FRENCH CLUB: Meeting at 4:15 p.m. in H-427.



HOT, TROPICAL & VERY TOPICAL: Gillo Pontecorvo's "Burn", a brilliant study of colonialism, stars Marlon Brando as warmonger with wig and pants on. Three 50-cent showings soon from the Black Students' Union.

wednesday 31

STUDENTS INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Meeting at noon in H-327.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SOCIETY: Meeting at 5 p.m. in H-1019.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Steve Goodman at 1476 Crescent through Sunday; tonight \$2.50 sets at 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.

thursday 1

BLACK STUDENTS, UNION: "Burn" (Gillo Pontecorvo)

with Marlon Brando at 3 p.m. in H-635; 50¢ (also Friday and Saturday), a *best buy*.
KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Wednesday.

friday 2

GEORGIAN SNOOPIES: Ground school at 8 p.m. in H-415.
STUDENTS INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Meeting at 8 p.m. in H-1221.

BLACK STUDENTS' UNION: See Thursday.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Honey-moon Killers" (Leonard Kastle, 1969) with Shirley Stoler and Tony Lobiano at 7 p.m.; "Faces" (John Cassavetes, 1968) with Lynn Carlin and Seymour Cassel at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

ENGINEERING FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 10 a.m. in H-769.

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Steve Goodman at 1476 Crescent through Sunday; tonight \$3 sets at 8:30, 10:30 and midnight.

saturday 3

BLACK STUDENTS' UNION: "Burn" (Gillo Pontecorvo) with Marlon Brando at 5 p.m. in H-635; 50¢.

HOCKEY: Queens vs Sir George at Verdun Auditorium, 2 p.m.

SOCCER: MacDonald vs Sir George at MacDonald, 2 p.m.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Lord of the Flies" (Peter Brooks, 1963) with James Aubrey, Tom Chapin and Hugh Edwards at 7 p.m.; "Dutchman" (Anthony Harvey, 1968) with Al Freeman Jr. and Charley Knight at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Friday.

sunday 4

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Hell in the Pacific" (John Boorman, 1968) with Lee Marvin and Toshio Misuen at 7 p.m.; "Straw Dogs" (Sam Peckinpah, 1971) with Dustin Hoffman and Susan George at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Wednesday.

notices

MORATORIUM on library fines ends Thursday, Nov. 1.

WITHDRAWAL: Last day for academic withdrawal from first term half courses is Nov. 1.

FLU shots now available at the University Health Centre, 2145 Mackay (9 a.m. - 10 p.m.); *free* for full-time faculty, admin & staff, 75¢ each shot for part-time staff.

OMBUDSMEN nominations (to Bruce Smart, N-203)

GEORGIAN HOCKEY AND BASKETBALL: Season tickets for faculty and staff - \$5 for 24 home games (a \$24 value) - now available in limited numbers from Athletics, 2160 Bishop, 879-5840.

ISSUES & EVENTS

Published Thursday by the Information Office of Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107. The office is located in the basement, 2145 Mackay Street (879-4136). Submissions are welcome.

John McNamee, Maryse Perraud, Michael Sheldon, Malcolm Stone, Don Worrall



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